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INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY Rumania DATE DISTR. 23 Sept. 1950

SUBJECT Mineral Oil Refinery in Campina NO. OF PAGES 2 25X1A

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NO. OF ENCLS. 1 sketch
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1. The refining plant was built in 1910 by Steaua Romana, to which company it belonged until it was nationalized under the nationalization law of 11 June 1948.
2. The plant is located in the southern part of the town of Campina, about two-thirds of a mile south of the center of the town. It is situated between the Prahova River and Highway No. 1, from Bucharest to Floesti, Campina and Brasov. The plant covers an area of about 1,000 feet by 660 feet; it is one and one-half miles from the railroad station. The legend of the attached sketch is as follows:
 - a. Refinery building No. 1, a two-story brick building, 330 feet by 50 feet by 40 feet. It houses a Tubestill-Crackish (sic) refining installation which was modernized in 1943.
 - b. Refinery building No. 2, a two-story brick building, 260 feet by 50 feet by 40 feet; system with the same type of refining installations as No. 1. Each of the two buildings has a cooling tower at each corner (a1, b1), an iron structure, 66 feet high, covering a ground area of 86 square feet.
 - c. Pumphouse, a one-story brick building, 50 feet by 26 feet by 23 feet. It is equipped with three duplex pumps, each pump with a pressure of 710 lbs per square inch above atmospheric (a.a.), connected to an electric motor.
 - d. Boilerhouse, a one-story brick building, 15 feet by 26 feet by 23 feet. It is equipped with three Cornwall boilers, operating at a pressure of 155 pounds per square inch (a.a.). The refining plant uses steam of a temperature of from 1,080 to 1,256 degrees Farenheit as required for cracking.
 - e. Laboratory building, a one-story brick building, 32 feet by 23 feet by 20 feet, with all equipment required in an oil laboratory.
 - f. Storehouse and workshop, a one-story building, 130 feet by 33 feet. The workshop has several sections: the mechanical, electrical and the welding section, as well as quarters for those workmen who work outside the refinery. The storehouse contains all necessary materials

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and tools.

- g. Administration building, a one-story brick building, about 130 feet by 33 feet. It contains the offices of the management, the bookkeeping office, the pay-office, the personnel office and the drafting offices.
- h. Porter's house, a one-story brick building, 20 feet by 13 feet.
- i. Six tanks with a capacity of 1,200 cubic meters.
- j. Six tanks; capacity of each, 2,300 cubic meters.
- k. One tank; capacity 3,000 cubic meters.
- l. One tank; capacity 5,000 cubic meters.
- m. About 330 feet east of the loading ramp at the railroad station (position n on sketch) are also tanks, each with a capacity of 1,200 cubic meters.
- n. See above.
- o. From the refining plant a pipe line runs in a southeasterly direction, crossing the Prahova River on a concrete road bridge, on the right-hand side of the underside of the roadway of the bridge, which is about one and one-quarter miles northwest of the refinery. The diameter of the pipes is five inches. About 500 feet on the other side of the bridge, the pipe line goes into the Magureni-Secaturile oil pipe line (p on sketch), which has 15 pipes. Between the aforementioned concrete bridge and the railroad crossing, about 70 feet in front of the latter, a branch of the pipe line, coming from the refining plant and passing through the valve house (q on sketch), goes to the loading ramp at the railroad station of Campina, which is about 1,300 feet north of the concrete bridge. The loading ramp is located on the southern edge of the railroad station. Oil and derivatives flow in either direction in the pipes.
- p. See above.
- q. See above.
- r. From the refining plant a second line branches off; it is short and goes into the main Campina-Placesti pipe line (s on sketch). The main pipe line runs along the highway and has 15 pipes. The refining plant has its own power station for the current it needs.
- 3. In 1943, 300 tons of oil were treated per day, producing an average of 100 tons of gasoline, 50 tons of different lubricating oils, 100 tons of heavy petroleum and 50 tons of light petroleum. After 1943 the refining plant was modernized. Whereas formerly the vacuum method was followed, the cracking method is now in use. In 1948, 450 tons were treated per day, the output being as follows: 45 percent gasoline, 20 percent Vulcan oil (for the State Railroads), 12 percent different lubricating oils, 10 percent Diesel oil, 5 percent asphalt, 8 percent waste. The derivatives are shipped either by rail or via the pipe line.
- 4. The crude oil is obtained from the oil fields of Dranganeasca, Secaturile and Valea Lunga. Prior to the nationalization each refinery got its oil from the oil fields of its own company; now, after the nationalization, under which the differences of property are eliminated, they are supplied by the nearest oil fields. All production is delivered to the Soviet Union.
- 5. The premises of the refining plant are surrounded by a barbed-wire fence. Watchmen are drawn from the personnel of the plant.

Comment: In 1940, the capacity of the reported refinery was about 1.4 million tons per year, and the cracking capacity about 200,000 tons per year. During the German-Rumanian cooperation in World War II, the refinery was modernized, but sustained serious war damage in 1944. As stated in Moniteur Numbers 10 to 12 of 1946, the capacity of the refining plant was 600,000 tons for the year 1946.

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